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-WITH-

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SHARP AND SCISSORS, also a fine line of K. K. POCKET KNIVES. All Keen Kutter goods are guaranteed by the makers and we replace any defective article in this line if same is returned to us.

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Of the Poetry of Summer?

If so, you will like our stock of Summer Neckwear. Here is concord and rhythm, sentiment and patriotism. The beautiful is worked into the most delicate shades of Silk, of which the like has never been seen before.

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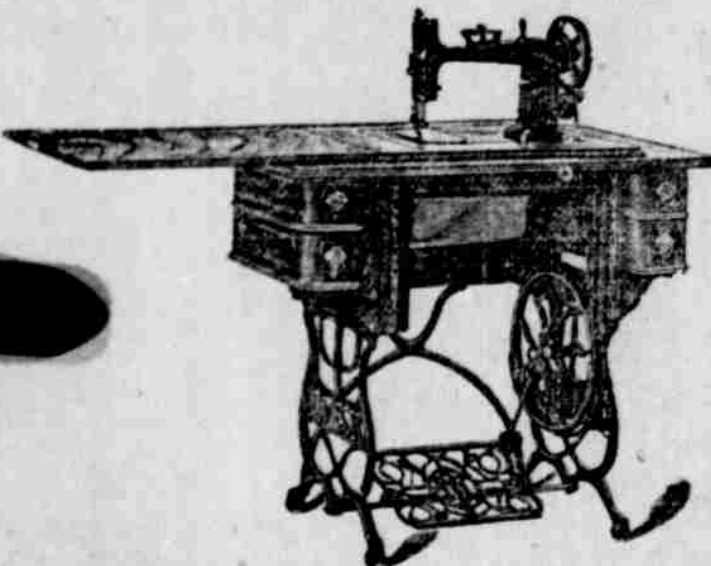
In our Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing lifts it out of the ready-made rut and adds 25 per cent to its value. It might pay you to look at our line.

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Celebrated for ease of running and durability; the best machines in the market; for sale on easy terms.

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WITH RUBBER TIRES

A fine assortment of these have just arrived; offered to the public at Wholesale Prices.

THE VON HAMM-YOUNG CO. LTD. IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 400-QUEEN ST.

Special For One Week Only.

## Schiller's Malt Extract

25 Cents a Bottle, \$2.50 Per Dozen.

AT THE

## Honolulu Drug Co.,

Von Holt Block. King Street.

## JUST OPENED

Latest patterns of

## Golf Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders

We have now a complete line of JEWELRY which we will sell at popular prices.

## ASADA &amp; CO.

HOTEL ST. 222.

ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED  
IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

First, the eyes had been hacked out, then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off, until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows.

When Admiral Seymour in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked them: "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercies of the Chinese, or be shot by your own comrades?" As Admiral Seymour put the question tears were running down his cheeks. "We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men," was the prompt response of the helpless. A firing squad was told off, and while the little allied force stopped and beat off with gun fire the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders. A few volleys from the hands of friends and the horde of the Chinese was relieved of its burden of wounded. The faithful Chinese horde was cheated of its victims for its torture and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunates were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag. The fury of Europeans against the Chinese on account of the latter's mutilation of the dead and torture of the living knows no bounds.

ALL CHINA IS  
NOW IN REVOLT

Every Port, Even Shanghai, is Menaced by the Fanatics.

LONDON, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express says: All China is now aflame with revolt against foreigners. Only in the extreme west is there quiet. Every port, even Shanghai, is menaced. In the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan thousands of native Christians have been mutilated and tortured, the women being first assaulted and then massacred.

The morning papers are unanimous in believing that the foreigners have been annihilated and in calling for retribution. The Chronicle comments upon the statement of its Washington correspondent that the United States Government will not consider itself at war with China and says: "If the Americans are resolved to accept an apology and indemnity for Mr. Conger's murder they may as well take the consolation without moving another man or gun. Emperor William can scarcely take the Washington view, for he has pledged himself to retribution, and he is a man of his word."

The Times publishes a letter from its Peking correspondent dated June 10th, which contains an assertion made on seemingly good authority, that the Empress Dowager had decided that every foreigner was to be massacred that night. It also publishes the last message from its correspondent, dated June 14th, when the Boxers had made two attempts to rush the foreign quarter.

Canton dispatches say that Li Hung Chang had planned to start for the north on July 15th, but he is much debilitated. He ordered the leader of the "Black Flag" to march with 50,000 men overland to Peking against the Boxers.

It is reported from Shanghai that the allied fleets are concentrating off Shan Hai Kwan and have been ordered to shell and capture the forts.

A Tokyo telegram announces that 13,000 Japanese troops are now embarking.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE  
AT TIEN-TSIN

Desperate Battle with Boxers in Which Americans Lose Heavily.

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 13.—In today's combined attack upon the native city over forty guns bombarded the Chinese positions. The fighting was most determined, and the allied losses were heavy. Eight Chinese guns were captured and the Chinese were driven out of the west arsenal after a fierce cannonade. A strong mixed force is now close to the walls, and it is expected that an assault will be made tomorrow.

At 2 p. m. 7,000 of the allied troops were attempting to storm the wall of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire upon the attackers. The Americans, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and the Russians from the east.

The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field the Chief Surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said a conservative estimate was that 25 per cent of the Americans were hit. Colonel William H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops. Major Regan and Captains Buckmiller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded.

The marines losses included Captain Davis, killed, and Peter, Leonard and several others wounded. Officers declared that it was hotter than Santiago. When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river, under an enfilading and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Sun cable from Shanghai, July 17th, says: The Chinese were fully prepared for the advance of the allies, who, on approaching the wall, were received with a tremendous rifle and machine-gun fire, the guns being carefully concealed. The foreigners being swept down in lines, and though the attack was renewed again and again, it had eventually to be abandoned after a final determined struggle, lasting six hours. The Chinese fought with great skill and courage. They handled their cannon in the ablest fashion, while their rifle marksmanship was most deadly.

The brunt of the fighting on the allies' side was borne by the Americans, Russians and Japanese, who lost severely. The Russian casualties were over 100. The allies are now awaiting further reinforcements, but it is greatly feared that they may have to fall back on Taku. Japan is now landing large bodies of troops at the latter port. These, with the British and the Americans, are expected to hold the present position at Tien-Tsin.

It is believed that at least 120,000 men will be necessary before an advance on Peking is even contemplated, and then it will hardly be possible to set out for two months, owing to the flooded condition of

the country. The position of the foreigners in Tien-Tsin, meanwhile, is becoming daily more critical. The native forces are rapidly increasing until now it is believed that they number little short of 100,000. It is with the greatest difficulty that the allied forces can hold their ground.

LONDON, July 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail sends these details of the repulse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin, in which the Ninth United States Regiment suffered severely. Colonel Liscum, the commanding officer, being killed while leading his troops.

Sniping and shelling during the last few days had been so persistent that the allied commanders met and decided to attempt storming the walled city on the morning of July 13th.

It was hoped that the attack would be somewhat of a surprise, but the Chinese had evidently been forewarned by spies that something more than an artillery duel was impending, for when the troops approached the wall they found the enemy's fortifications manned by thousands of Chinese. The latter were equipped with modern guns, both heavy and machine. These had been cleverly mounted on the walls, and the presence of them was altogether unsuspected. Chinese fire almost mowed down the attacking force.

Colonel Liscum was killed at the head of his regiment. Besides the casualties already reported there were over 300 of all nationalities wounded, including among the Americans Major Regan, Captain Bookmiller, Wilcox and Noyes. It is to be feared that a great many of these who were badly wounded were killed by Chinese, for despite the efforts of their comrades it was impossible to carry off all the injured, and the enemy gave no quarter.

Another Shanghai dispatch says the attack was made for the purpose of capturing a Chinese battery. The allies were repulsed with the loss of more than 100 whites killed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remy of the reverse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin on the morning of the 13th.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The following additional details of the allied forces' attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin reached here today from the Associated Press correspondent with the allies:

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 13, Midnight.—(Via Che Foo, July 15.)—After a day of hard fighting and having lain for hours in shallow, hastily dug trenches, full of water, and suffering from hunger and thirst, two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry that participated in the attack on Tien-Tsin retired under cover of darkness. British sailors assisting them to withdraw by firing volleys to cover their retirement. The Americans brought out all their wounded under a terrific fire. An official list of the officers wounded is as follows:

NINTH INFANTRY.

MAJOR REGAN.  
CAPTAIN BOOKMILLER.  
CAPTAIN NOYES.  
LIEUTENANT LAWTON.  
LIEUTENANT LANG.

MARINE CORPS.  
CAPTAIN DAVIS, killed.  
LEONARD, BUTLER, LAWTON (?)  
and LEMLEY, wounded.

The total loss of the Americans was 140.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, Saturday, via Che Foo, says:

Russians made up the right wing of the international column in the advance on the native town of Tien-Tsin on Friday. As they moved steadily over the open plain toward the entrance of the city the Chinese shelled them from the walls. The Russians lost 300 killed and wounded.

The city was occupied by the international troops, who found dead Chinese lying about the streets in hundreds. Tonight the city is in flames.

Though the taking of the city will have the effect of discouraging the Boxers, the total loss of the foreigners is thought to be 1,200 dead and wounded.

ALLIES HOLD  
THEIR GROUND

The Allied Forces Save Tien-Tsin From Capture by Boxers.

LONDON, July 18.—Dispatches received during the last twenty-four hours have dispelled all doubts respecting the ability of the allies to hold their ground at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese were routed on Saturday and the European forces, with the American and Japanese contingents, occupied the native city and its defenses. The Chinese fought well, but were forced to evacuate the town. The losses of the allies have been serious, but their position is now secure at Tien-Tsin, and they are receiving reinforcements from the coast nearly every day. The result is highly opportune, since great masses of the Chinese population are in a condition of smoldering discontent and will easily take fire if the allies suffer severe reverses.

On Thursday, July 12th, it was decided that all the allied forces except those necessary to guard the city should make a general attack on the native city and on the heavy Chinese guns on the left flank. At daylight on Friday forty-two guns bombarded the city, causing immense damage, starting many large conflagrations and completely silencing all the guns within the city. Simultaneously 1,500 Russians, assisted by small bodies of French and Germans, assaulted and captured all the enemy's guns, eight in number, which were mounted on a railway embankment east of the city, and also took a fort containing five guns. The magazine of the fort was subsequently blown up by the French.

Meanwhile all the available British, American, Japanese and Austrian forces and the remainder of the French, made a sortie and attacked the western arsenal, which had again been occupied by the Chinese, and cleared it after three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced. Japanese, British and French field batteries and British machine guns poured in a hot fire, to which the enemy replied with a deadly rifle fusillade. After the arsenal had been evacuated by the enemy the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city. The remainder of the British were held in reserve, the intention being that eventually all the allies combined should assault and take the city. The Japanese infantry, with mounted battery, advanced to the city walls, supported by the Americans, the French infantry and British reserves reinforcing them later. The allies found it impossible to enter the city and encamped outside. It was believed on Friday that another attempt to carry the place would be made on Saturday. The casualties of the allies were very heavy, especially among the French, Americans and Japanese. The bombardment of the allies caused several explosions in the native city.

LONDON, July 17.—The Daily Mail today gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, under date of July 17th:

The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien-Tsin on the morning of July 14th and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took pos-

session of the native city and its defenses. The total losses of the allies in the engagement of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed and wounded. The casualties were the greatest among the Russians and Japanese.

The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up. A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had reoccupied. With four hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced the Chinese fled.

When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French and Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French. Despite valiant attacks, the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning.

The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those of Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment. The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, as they are now using black powder. The allied losses were 1,200.

BOXERS ATTACK  
THE RUSSIANS

They Are Concentrated in the Amur Region With Artillery.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Reports have been received by the Russian general staff from the Amur district showing that the Chinese have made serious preparations there and are now concentrated on the railway line from Argun to Saghalien. They are well supplied with artillery and have large quantities of munitions. The Russian General Gribovsky, after reconnoitering the district, returned to Blagovetschensk, the capital of the province of Amur, on Monday.

Other official reports confirm the serious news of the stoppage of work on the Manchurian railway, owing to Chinese attacks, especially at Chabin, where an attack by 400 Chinese was repulsed on July 9th. Chabin is in a critical state, being cut off from the west, south and north. Russian troops have been sent from different points to protect the railway. The Chinese, however, are still working on the eastern section of the line, which gives hope that energetic measures may succeed in restoring order.

In the opinion of the staff officers, the chief command of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin will eventually fall to Duke Alexioff, in addition to the Japanese commander in chief.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A World cable from London, July 19th, says: Russia is preparing to make a descent on China from Manchuria. She is massing there a great army of Cossacks and is using the Siberian Railway exclusively for military operations. An army of 200,000 Russians may invade China from the north by the 1st of August. This step makes a clash of nations in China possible. England has already withdrawn Admiral Seymour from the command of the allied foreign land forces at Tien-Tsin because his services are needed in command of England's fleet. The Russian Admiral, Alexioff, who is next to Seymour, the highest in rank of all foreign officers, succeeds Seymour as chief of the land forces. Germany is at present showing herself in sympathy with Russia, and seems willing to aid her designs. France has a weak force in China, but she will, of course, not oppose Russia. There is apparently no unity of action by the allies in China.

Present international sympathies seem to make this alignment: "United States, England and Japan against Russia, Germany and France."

MILLION BRAVES  
MOBILIZING.

The Peking Forces Divided Into Four Gigantic Army Corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—A dispatch from Chefoo says: Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, divided into four different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Peking army is divided into four corps, the first of which is to operate against Moukden and occupy the roads between Peking and Shan Hai Kuan, the second is to concentrate at Tien-Tsin and the third at Peking, whence a column of 40,000 strong will be sent to Wei hai Wei and Tien-tau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nanking. There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China. The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China sea, and hostilities are expected.

A dispatch from Nanking announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The Viceroy of Nanking has informed the foreign Consuls there that he cannot be answerable for events in Chao Sin, Ning Po and Chu Chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming, sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nanking from Ning Po, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated.

The rebellion has taken hold of Southern China. The foreigners at Chu Hu and Chu Chau have been attacked and are feeling panic-stricken.

MAY SEIZE  
LI HUNG CHANG

Orders to Hold Him as a Hostage For White Men.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Journal cable from London says: In the lobby of the House of Commons tonight it was declared that the Government had issued orders for the seizure of Li Hung Chang and for his imprisonment at Hongkong pending his deportation to some place in India, in the event of his carrying out his project of proceeding northward to assist in compliance with the summons which he has received from Peking.

English gunboats and cruisers are hovering off the coast of the province of Kwan-tung, with orders to intercept any

versal, no matter what flag it flies, coming the Viceroy on board, and to seize Li Hung Chang as a species of hostage. Moreover it appears that Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, has obtained strong proof that the old Viceroy of Canton, in spite of his professions of friendship for foreigners, is in thorough sympathy and league with his old friend and patron, Prince Tuan.

Sir Henry cables that no less than 600 Mauser rifles and a quantity of other firing guns have reached Canton since the beginning of the year, and have, under the knowledge and approval of the Viceroy, been judiciously distributed among those most likely to do execution there with against foreigners.

TORTURE OF A  
MISSIONARY

More Than Apache Cruelty of the Frenzied Chinese Mob.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18.—Advice received from North China contains particulars of the awful torture inflicted on the Rev. H. V. Norman, who, with Rev. C. Robinson, was among the first of the American missionaries to become victims of the Boxers. A correspondent writing from Tien-Tsin on June 20th says some refugees who had arrived there gathered from Chinese ghastly details of the torture inflicted on Norman. It seems that he fell into the hands of Li, the head man of a little town near the Anglican mission, where he was Robinson had his headquarters. Li had a short time before lost a son in a quarrel between Boxers and Christians, and the converts had driven off the Boxers from the mission, and he vowed vengeance. This he took in a horrible manner when Norman was thrown into his hands. After his capture by the Boxers from whom Li took the captive, the missionary was stripped by the return of Li and a collar of iron fastened on his neck. A short chain was attached to him, and he was made to crawl on his hands and knees, with sharp sticks into his flesh and him with tridents. When he sank down weak with loss of blood and half crazed by the awful torture, he was unable to get upon his knees even, the chains being made too short, and he struggled along. Molten lead was then thrown on his body, and as he writhed in agony he was stabbed to death. His body was cut into pieces.

Robinson, the other missionary, was slaughtered without lingering so long. He was cut down by a mob and hacked to pieces almost instantly. A number of the mission converts were slaughtered. Some were asked to kneel and those who did so to save their lives were saddled and bridled and forced to crawl to the temple idols.

GREAT BODIES  
MARCHING SOUTH

Their Paths Strewn With the Bodies of Murdered Christians.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Great bodies of Boxers and regular Chinese troops are known to be marching southward from Peking, murdering all Christians they find and destroying their possessions.

It is feared that some of the Westerners who as a whole have hitherto saved themselves most friendly disposed toward foreigners are now wavering in their support and with the Governors of several provinces are going over to the rebels.

Many people regard Li Hung Chang's eagerness for his present journey to Canton to Peking with suspicion, and urge that he be detained until the steamer carrying him reaches Shanghai.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Express cables under Wednesday's date:

"The Consuls, acting as representatives of the Powers, have unanimously agreed that Liukanyih, the Viceroy of Shan-shai, shall be regarded as the Emperor of China, so far as the collection of the revenue is concerned. Liukanyih has always been friendly toward foreigners and the Consuls believe they may place implicit faith in him."

The Express correspondent at Tokyo writes:

"The Japanese Government is now seriously discussing whether in view of the attitude of some of the Powers it would be advisable to despatch the division of troops which has been already mobilized. It is feared that Russia and Germany may not accept the command of the Japanese since the consuls would necessarily take charge of the army corps. Japan wants assurances at this point before giving orders for the embarkation of troops. This may mean further delay of several weeks."

Baron Murocho, the agent of Prince Morgan, M.P., in Korea, who has just reached London after a six days' journey by way of Vladivostok over the trans-Siberian railway to Moscow, says Russia even before he left was actively mobilizing troops in Central Russia, East and West Siberia. The trans-Siberian railway is conveying close on 100,000 men to Manchuria or its border, and diplomatic circles in London tonight are of the opinion that the situation is no longer one of first importance. The perilous international situation is looming on the horizon.

MRS. CONGER'S  
LAST LETTER

She Liked the Chinese and Did Not Dread the Boxers

DES MOINES, Ia., July 15.—The last letter written by Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States Minister to China, to her friends here, so far as known, was under date of May 1, shortly after her return to China from this country. It extracts from this letter follow:

"I must tell you just a little of the way we found things at the Legation. The servants had made the house clean in every crack and corner. We were much in our servants to respect and even love. They are so intelligent, faithful, attentive, thoughtful and kind. The qualities of character they manifest surprise me. Heavens! In some ways and so are we all.

"You hear much about the Boxers, don't you? Well, we do not feel at all in danger. Next week a party of us are overland upon a trip to the great wall of China. The Boxers do not like the foreigners. They greatly desire the foreigners."

(Continued on Page 1.)